

REVOLUTION MENACES SPAIN

CHAOS IN BARCELONA—ANTI-WAR MOB IN MADRID.

Ministry Announces Pitiless Suppression of Unpatriotic Revolt—Signs of Political Machinations Everywhere—Big Guns Swept Barricades—Many Dead.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 30.—Whenever there is trouble no country in Europe more readily or more rigidly enforces press censorship than Spain. But, even allowing for this, the fact that no news up to the time of cabling—3 A. M.—has come through since yesterday afternoon must be considered ominous.

Very significant too is the news that the Queen and the Queen Mother have crossed the French frontier, their return, it being stated, depending "upon events," while "preparations have been made for every contingency."

There is no indication that the situation at Barcelona has improved and there seems to be no doubt that the Monarchist forces in Spain are faced by a revolutionary movement which may prove to have tainted a very considerable part of the army.

No list of the casualties in Morocco has yet been published and 20,000 homes are being kept in an agony of suspense, which increases the popular indignation and makes the people readier to listen to anarchist and revolutionary tales.

Lisbon, July 29.—The *Diario da Noticias* states that complete anarchy reigns in Barcelona. Troops with guns have been placed in all the principal streets and are continually sweeping them with shot.

The populace, behind barricades, in windows and on roofs, return the fire with deadly effect.

The killed and wounded are numerous on both sides. The booming of the guns can be heard for many miles.

Huge flames are visible at different points where buildings are being destroyed.

BATONNE, July 29.—A despatch from Madrid says that Spain is threatened by a perfectly inextinguishable situation at home and abroad. Very little is known of what is happening in Barcelona except that the state of affairs there is most serious. In the absence of definite information the stranger rumors are current, such as one stating that a provisional government has been proclaimed in Barcelona, and another that the Civil Governor has been murdered. The latter report has been denied.

The primary cause of the present trouble is to be sought in hostility to the present regime. The revolutionary section has taken advantage of the country's external difficulties to kindle a general and sudden revolt among the working classes.

This is the view taken by the average Spaniard, who is readier to ascribe the present occurrences to revolutionary machinations than to any widespread anti-patriotic or separatist sentiments among the people.

CERBERE, France, July 29.—A despatch from Madrid announces that there was a great anti-war demonstration there to-day in front of the palace where King Alfonso is staying. The crowd, which was composed of both soldiers and civilians shouted "Down with the war!"

GENOA, July 29.—The captain of the steamer *Barcelona*, which arrived at Barcelona last Monday morning to unload wheat, describes the outbreak there. He says he waited vainly for dock laborers.

Suddenly he saw thousands of workmen, headed by women and children, pouring out of the streets leading to the harbor and invading the piers. They came to prevent men and ammunition being embarked on the steamer *Buenos Ayres* for Melilla.

The mob began to destroy the railroad track along the piers, hurling impressions at the Government. They engaged in the work of destruction as though seized with sudden madness.

When a strong force of cavalry, infantry and civil guards arrived the mob took up a position with the women and children in the first line and kept the soldiers at bay. The men behind hastily raised barricades.

Shots volleys of stones and revolver shots began pouring on the soldiers, who charged many times and fired several volleys at the strikers, who turned and fled. The losses must have been serious on both sides.

The Barcelona sailed that evening without unloading.

MADRID, July 29.—The Minister of the Interior, Juan de Caceres, has issued the following concerning events in Catalonia: "A general strike was declared at Reus and Alcoy and the gendarmes fired on the mob, killing and wounding several. Order was quickly restored."

"A crowd attempted to interrupt the train service at Calahorra and wrecked the station switches, so bringing the troop trains to a standstill. The troops fired on the rioters, killing and wounding several, and the train service was resumed. There have been similar scenes at other places."

"The Government has proof that agitators are endeavoring to stir up throughout Spain a movement that is purely of a revolutionary character. In order to hamper the Government's action, especially with regard to the campaign at Melilla, 'despatches from Barcelona show that the attacks on the Government forces continue. In view of the persistence of the movement the Government has ordered the provincial governors to act pitilessly.'"

It is believed that the above seriously minimizes the situation. After to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, however, Prime Minister Maura declared that he took a hopeful view of the situation in Barcelona, which, he said, had improved to some extent. Reinforcements would be despatched thither, he said, in numbers sufficient to enable the Captain-General of Catalonia to repress the disorders.

LONDON, July 29.—Information received

TAFT WINS ON THE TARIFF

BILL AS HE WANTS IT GOES TO THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

House Likely to Pass It by To-morrow Night and It May Become a Law in Another Week—Some Republican Senators Expected to Vote Against It.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The long conference over the tariff bill ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the Republican conferees attached their names to the report, which will be submitted to the House of Representatives at noon to-morrow by Representative Payne, chairman of the House conferees. The last day of the conference was full of storm and stress.

In the final act President Taft got practically everything that he had demanded. The duty on lumber was reduced to \$1.25. The Senate rates on gloves, which are the same as the Dingley rates, were adopted. This was exactly in accordance with the President's demand and was a complete knockout for former Representative Littauer of New York and his fellow manufacturers of gloves. Certain changes were made in the hosiery paragraph to make it acceptable to the President, and one-eighth of a cent a pound was added to the duty on pig lead and lead bullion, making the rate exactly what it was as the bill passed the Senate. The President acquiesced in the increase on pig lead as a concession to certain Republican Senators from the intermountain country who were complaining that they had received hard knocks by the reduction of the duty on lumber and because hides had been put on the free list.

The President indicated to the conferees that he would approve the bill in the form in which it was finally agreed to, and it is fully expected by the Republican leaders that the measure will pass the House before Saturday night. It will then go to the Senate, and there are various estimates as to the time that it will be consumed by Senators in discussing the conference report. Several Republican Senators will probably vote against the bill, but from their expressions to-day it was manifest that they would not seek to delay the final vote by long speeches. The Democratic Senators are not in an amicable mood and several of them threatened to-day to take up several days in discussing the general features of the bill. Aside from reasons of party expediency which will prompt them to make this demonstration, there is a specific complaint that the Senate conferees broke faith with the Southern Senators by putting cotton bagging on the dutiable list after the Senate had made this article free without any objections.

It is the opinion of the leaders on both sides of the Senate that the conference report will be agreed to and the bill sent to the President before the end of next week. An adjournment of Congress, it is believed, will occur not later than August 7 and possibly as early as August 4. Senator Bristow of Kansas, one of the ten Republicans who voted against the bill on its final passage in the Senate, seemed very much pleased this evening when informed that the conference report had been signed by the conferees and predicted that not more than two days would be consumed in the consideration of the measure in the Senate. He said that there was no organized movement among the Republican Senators of the low tariff variety to delay the passage of the bill. Senator La Follette, who has been credited with an intention to make a long speech, said that he would submit some remarks on certain objectionable features of the bill but that he had no intention of speaking for the sake of delay and would be able to conclude what he had to say in a comparatively short time.

When the conference adjourned Representative Payne carried away the tariff bill and the accompanying papers and went to his room to sit out the work of preparing the usual form of statement of comparisons, which is the final duty that always devolves on the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee when submitting a conference report on a tariff bill. Mr. Payne seemed well pleased with the result.

The conclusion was reached after a day of strife. When the conference met at 10 o'clock the Democratic conferees, with the exception of Senator Myers of Mississippi, who returned to his home several days ago, were present by invitation of the Republican members, ready to participate for the first time in the deliberations of the conference. Senators Bailey and Danaher were present, representing the minority in the Senate, and Representatives Clark, Underwood and Griggs were there as the duly appointed conferees from the minority of the House of Representatives.

When Chairman Aldrich called the conference to order he announced that there had been a change in the situation since the adjournment of the Republican conferees yesterday afternoon, at which time an agreement seemed certain and when the invitations were issued to the Democrats to be present to-day. He notified the Democrats that they would be excused for the time being and that if it were deemed necessary they would be called into the conference again late this afternoon or to-morrow.

Senator Bailey and his fellow Democratic conferees picked up their hats and fled out of the conference room and soon dispersed. Most of them were smiling, but one of the House conferees was disposed to be indignant because of the way in which they had been dismissed. Senator Bailey soothed him.

The reason for the change of programme by Senator Aldrich, which had not been made known to the Democratic conferees, soon leaked out and there was excitement at both ends of the Capitol. The word went around that President Taft had sent a letter to the Republican conferees objecting to some of the rates agreed on tentatively by the Republican conferees yesterday and that he could

REPUBLICAN REVOLT.

Forty-two Standpaters Meet and Condemn Conference Report on Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The terms of the agreement reached by the conference committee on the tariff bill to-day are highly unsatisfactory to a large number of House members. Murmurs of discontent were heard in several quarters late this afternoon and these had increased during the evening.

The discontent found expression in a meeting to-night of forty-two high tariff Republicans in the House office building. Speeches were made and the conclusions reached on several schedules in the tariff bill were condemned. It was declared by some of the speakers that the bill is not worthy to be called a protectionist measure.

It was freely rumored to-night that the Cannon organization in the House, in concert with the changes wrought in the House bill on the insistence of President Taft, would not be displeased if the conference report should be overturned by the House. It was said to-night, as signifying the extent of the revolt, that only one member of the House delegation from Minnesota would vote for the acceptance of the conference report.

It was also said that Representatives Mann of Illinois, Stanford of Wisconsin and Bennett of New York would vote against accepting the conference report because of the high rate of duty on print paper.

While it is pretty generally believed that the House will vote to accept the conference report, it is recognized that there are elements of danger in the situation and that there is a strong insurgent movement which must be checked if the present agreement of the conference is to hold.

CUBAN CABINET RESIGNS.

General Turnover of Officeholders—Job for Negro Malcontent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, July 29.—Following a conference to-day all the members of the Cabinet except Secretary of Justice Divino resigned. The members gave as their reason that they wished to save President Gomez from the necessity of asking for their resignations in order that he might reorganize his Cabinet in accordance with popular clamor.

Either Gen. Montague, commanding the rural guard, or Inspector-General Machado will succeed Secretary of Government Albori, who will become Secretary of Sanitation vice Duque, who will be ousted along with Secretary Divino.

Secretary Laguerres, who endeavored to oust Engineer Page, in charge of the Cienfuegos aqueduct contract, will also quit. Secretary of State Garcia Valez will probably remain. Morua Delgado, the negro malcontent, will succeed Señor Nobarie as Director of Posts and Telegraphs. Castellanos, President Gomez's secretary, who is extremely anti-American, has also resigned.

Dr. Juan Gutierrez, the yellow fever expert who was associated with Dr. Finlay in establishing the mosquito theory, has also resigned because the appropriations for sanitation were cut down. He declares that he cannot sacrifice his reputation by continuing as chief sanitary officer with insufficient means to combat contagion.

President Gomez will return from Cayo Cristo to-morrow morning. It is expected that he will immediately act on the resignations and appoint a new Cabinet.

STERN BATTERY DAN.

Magistrate Finn Shows His Solitude for Morals in Wall Street.

Policeman Keating said fifty people were watching the crap game that he broke up in front of 41 New Street yesterday afternoon by arresting four boys, whom he arraigned before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs court.

"What do you boys mean by going down to Wall Street and corrupting the morals of the brokers by gambling?" asked the Magistrate.

Vigorous denials by the four. "Say," he said to one little fellow, "if I ever get you again I'll give you life."

There were promises of amendment by the boys and a discharge by the Magistrate.

MAN OR WIFE FIRST DEAD?

Wife's Heir-at-Law Objects to Money Going All to the Children.

Surrogate Cochran decided yesterday to appoint a referee to take testimony as to whether J. George Laffaque, a piano manufacturer, or his wife, Henriette, died first on August 18, 1906, when the automobile in which they and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lurch were coming to New York from Asbury Park was struck by a Pennsylvania train at Allaire, N. J. Both Mr. and Mrs. Laffaque and Mrs. Lurch were dead when they were picked up.

The referee is named in the action brought by Mrs. Laura Blakeney, a daughter of Mrs. Laffaque by a previous marriage, to compel Edward Hermann, executor of Mr. Laffaque's estate, to make an accounting to her. Mr. Laffaque had two children by a previous marriage, Violet and J. George Laffaque, Jr. His will left all his life insurance money and the greater part of his estate to his wife if she survived him. Acting on the presumption that husband and wife died at the same time, the executor turned over the estate to Laffaque's two children.

Mrs. Blakeney now declares that she will be able to prove that her mother survived her stepfather and that she is entitled to her mother's share of the estate under Laffaque's will. She says that she has no witnesses, but that she believes that the circumstances that she will offer to a jury would result in a verdict in her favor.

The Surrogate decided that Mrs. Blakeney was not entitled to an accounting until she had proved that her mother survived her stepfather.

Baby Born to an Estate of \$3,000,000.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A son has been born to Mrs. S. K. Martin, Jr., at Michael Reese Hospital. Before her marriage Mrs. Martin was Miss Laura Young, youngest daughter of the late Otto Young. Under the terms of the Otto Young will the baby, who is the second child of its mother, will inherit an equal share with nine other grandchildren of the late merchant in a trust fund amounting to approximately \$3,000,000.

ELLIS ISLAND RED TAPE CUT

PROHIBITION OF THIS AMERICAN'S MARRIAGE DID NOT WORK.

Woman Was Aboard Ship Ready to Be Deported When Man Got a Justice of the Peace and Made a Good Enough American of Her to Come Ashore.

Mathilde Kuhlmann, who came here in the North German Lloyd steamship *George Washington* with Henry Thoms, an American citizen and well-to-do farmer of San Antonio, Tex., who had been visiting his old home in Hanover and who had fallen in love with her after a short acquaintance on the other side, was not sent away after last yesterday in the North German Lloyd liner *Grosser Kurfuerst*. After Ellis Island had refused to let Thoms marry the young woman on this side, having ordered her deported because she had not behaved properly while Thoms was courting her, Thoms took counsel with some good German-Americans, who advised him to marry her on the *Grosser Kurfuerst*, practically on German territory, just as soon as Ellis Island sent her to the ship, which was scheduled to sail at 10 o'clock in the morning. Thoms and a German-American friend went over to Hoboken on Wednesday night and got Justice of the Peace Henry Behrens to accompany them to the *Grosser Kurfuerst*.

Capt. George Rott of the *Grosser Kurfuerst* received the visitors and in answer to the question "Have you any objection to Mr. Thoms marrying Mathilde Kuhlmann, who is in the steerage of your ship awaiting deportation to Germany?" said that far from having any objection he was mighty glad he had the privilege of giving the bride away. She was called up from the steerage to the saloon, and there Behrens, J. P. of Hoboken, U. S. A., after the young woman had joined hands with the San Antonio farmer, pronounced them man and wife, not only according to the laws of America, but also those of Germany, not to mention unwritten laws. Farmer Thoms and the party then drank the health of the ship, the captain and the captain's country in liters of German beer.

Before taking leave of Mrs. Thoms the bridegroom gave her a proper German smack and assured her that she would be released in the morning, or just as soon as he could get to Ellis Island, as nobody would dare transport the wife of an American citizen to foreign parts without her consent. The farmer took the first ferryboat to the island, accompanied by Behrens, J. P. U. S. A.

They met Assistant Commissioner of Immigration Uhl on the boat and explained things to him. Mr. Uhl said he was personally in favor of the marriage anyhow, and was rather glad that Uncle Sam's special board of inquiry that sat on the case had been set on its turn. He laughed heartily at the idea of a marriage and German territory in a Hoboken dock by an American J. P., and complimented the bridegroom on his persistency. He also said that it was the shrewdest manoeuvre that he ever had heard of in the annals of Ellis Island. Then he gave the bridegroom, after he had seen the marriage certificate made out by the justice of the peace, an order on the captain of the *Grosser Kurfuerst* for the release of Mrs. Thoms, whom, as the wife of an American citizen, it might be pleasant to detain aboard a foreign ship.

The bride and bridegroom are on their way to San Antonio.

SAYS THEY USED POISON.

Man With Whom Mrs. Berman Disappeared Said to Have Confessed.

READING, Pa., July 29.—Alice Berman, whose parson live here, was arrested this afternoon on charges based on a reported confession of Francis Jefferies, who is now in the Doylestown jail for passing bad checks. Jefferies declares, it is alleged, that he and Mrs. Berman attempted to poison her husband, Edward A. Berman, a New York broker, 55 years old, who has a summer cottage at Atlantic City and offices at 6 Wall street.

Jefferies, it is charged, got Mrs. Berman to co-operate with him in the plot on June 26. Mrs. Berman was formerly Miss Alice Graul and lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Graul, in this city. Seven years ago she met Berman in Philadelphia, and not long after they were married and travelled to nearly all parts of the world.

Early this spring Berman took a cottage in Atlantic City, where he intended to spend the summer with his wife. Jefferies, Francis, of Philadelphia, to paint the house. Mrs. Berman was at the cottage at the time and met Jefferies frequently. Both disappeared on June 26.

Just before the elopement, according to the reputed confession of Jefferies, Mrs. Berman and he put poison on some fish which was served to Berman and he became ill, but physicians saved his life. Jefferies and Mrs. Berman went to Philadelphia, and warrants were put in the hands of the Philadelphia police, who notified other cities of the State. From Philadelphia the couple went to Scranton, where they stayed at the Jermyn. They arrived on July 3, and on July 16 Jefferies paid his bill of \$47 with a worthless check on the Doylestown bank for \$74 and got the change.

ARRESTED AS SMUGGLERS.

Police Say They Have Evaded Duty on \$250,000 Worth of Jewels.

Italian detectives from the Brooklyn headquarters yesterday afternoon arrested Ciro Sorrentino, a Jeweler living at 23 East 14th street, as he reached Manhattan from Jersey City, on a charge of smuggling. Sorrentino got in yesterday on the steamship *Taormina* from Naples. The detectives found a belt around his waist containing a valuable assortment of coral, rings and brooches.

Sorrentino implicated Vincenzo Onorato of the same address, and last night Onorato was arrested at his home. Sorrentino is 18 years old. Onorato is 27. Both men were looked up at Brooklyn headquarters.

The arrests were made at the request of the Federal authorities, who will receive custody of the prisoners to-day. The police say that the two men, with others working in conjunction with them, have smuggled into the country some where in the neighborhood of \$250,000 worth of jewelry within the last year.

WOMAN TO HEAD SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Young Elected Superintendent in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was elected superintendent of the Chicago public schools by the [Board of Education] to-night.

"More than one of us who was ready to oppose a woman for superintendent on general principles has been won over by the force of Mrs. Young's personality," said a trustee who at first was not favorable to her candidacy. "We have been amazed at the clearness of her views and the sure grasp which she has of large and important affairs. We have been especially impressed with the information, coming from sources which cannot be doubted, that Supt. Cooley was accused to lean upon Mrs. Young for advice and counsel more than most people knew."

MAIN DECK FOR VEHICLES ONLY

Changes in P. R. R. Ferryboats in Consequence of Opening the New Tubes.

As a result of the diversion of more than half the passenger traffic to the Macdonald tubes under the North River, between Exchange place, Jersey City, and Cortlandt street, Manhattan, the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad have decided to eliminate the lower cabins of the ferryboats and use all the space on the lower decks for the accommodation of vehicular traffic.

The upper decks provide ample accommodation for the commuters and other patrons of the Pennsylvania. The railroad officials say that manufacturers are daily crossing the river to Jersey City to inspect available sites for their plants and the officials anticipate a large increase in the number of teams and trucks in operation between Manhattan and the New Jersey side of the river.

ENGINES NOT GUILTY.

Charge That They Keep Folks Awake Retorted by Enginee, Who Listened.

For several days Commissioner Eustis of the Public Service Board has been holding hearings on complaints made by residents living near Sedgwick avenue and 121st street that they were unable to sleep at night because of the noise of steam exhaust from engines in the yards of the New York Central Railroad Company at that point. Officials of the company have asserted that the complaints were greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Eustis decided to investigate for himself. Without letting his intention be known he went up to the yards on Wednesday and stayed around from 11 o'clock at night until 6 o'clock in the morning. At the hearing yesterday he told the complainants of his visit and said that in the time he was at the yards he heard only three engines exhausted and that the noise was not loud enough to keep any one awake. He said that some of steam from the engines could not be heard more than a block away and added that the motor boats on the river made much more noise than the engines. As a result of his investigation the commission will not recommend the issuing of an order against the company.

THIEF'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mrs. Smith Kept a Servant at \$22, Hired Out as One at \$15 and Stole \$40,000.

Theresa Smith, 22 years old, of 1023 Boston road, who was convicted before Judge Rosinsky in General Sessions yesterday on one of four indictments for grand larceny, did a thriving business as a dishonest servant-girl. The complaint on which she was found guilty was the theft of \$500 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Gertrude L. Glass of 830 St. Nicholas avenue on April 7 last. Since her arrest on May 9 thirty women have visited the Thoms and identified her as the young woman who robbed them after a brief term of service. One recovered her wedding ring.

She maintained a comfortable apartment at the Boston road address, paying a servant \$22 a month and care for the house and her baby, while she herself took service in the city at \$15 a month. Among her luxuries was a piano and a husband.

According to Assistant District Attorney Whiteide, she has to her credit thefts netting something like \$40,000.

She was remanded until to-day for sentence, with the promise that if she did not lose the necessary information for the recovery of property she had pawned Judge Rosinsky would give her the limit of ten years.

TO MAKE ALABAMA DRY.

New Law is to Leave No Loophole for the Thirsty.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 29.—According to the Prohibitionists' programme Alabama will be tied up with an anti-liquor law by this time next week. The general bill reported to the House to-day will pass and should reach the Senate not later than Monday, which will give it time to become a law by Thursday. It is effective with its passage.

By its provisions the State will be able to close up all places supposed to sell intoxicants. Any officer may enjoy and close up, the burden of proving innocence being upon the accused. Clubs must agree not to evade the law on penalty of loss of charter and possession of a United States internal revenue tax receipt is prima facie evidence of guilt.

In the opinion of former Chief Justice S. D. Weekley, who drew the bill, such clubs as the Beauvoir of Montgomery and the Southern Club of Birmingham will be forced to entirely eliminate drinks.

MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Mr. Proctor "Was" an American Citizen, Isn't Anything Else.

Berkeley Proctor, native American, who declared in a letter several months ago that he had decided to renounce his citizenship, came back yesterday from Panama in the steamship *Colon*, still agreed with his native country. Meanwhile he has not acquired any other.

The declaration that he was requested to sign says among other things: "I am a citizen of the United States and was born in this country." Mr. Proctor amended this by scratching out "am" and inserting above it "was," but that made no difference to the customs men, who treated him as a citizen.

HUSBAND TUNNELS.

After 120 A. M. Monday, August 2, Tunnel Trains Will Run on Regular Schedule between Hudson Terminal, Fulton Street and Grand Central Station, New York, and Hoboken, New Jersey.

Under 120 A. M. Monday, August 2, Tunnel Trains will run on regular schedule between Hudson Terminal, Fulton Street and Grand Central Station, New York, and Hoboken, New Jersey.

TICKLISH MOMENT FOR THAW

REGAINS HIS LOST NERVE AND COMES BACK AT JEROME.

Upset Not So Much by Questions as by Something Else—Is His Alibi Compatible With Paraphrase? Hartridge Tells of Some Payments.

WHITE PLAINS, July 29.—Harry K. Thaw weathered the second day's assault by District Attorney Jerome in the Supreme Court here to-day by the narrowest of margins. When at the end of four hours of pounding Jerome announced at the close of the afternoon session that he was through with the witness save possibly for a few fugitive questions on the morrow Thaw jumped from the stand without waiting to be dismissed and hurried to the security of the east beside his counsel.

The Mattawan prisoner did not break once, but for fifteen minutes in the early part of his examination he fought himself visibly on the stand, and he came out of the conflict shaken but temporarily secure. It was not what he said that betrayed his struggle to regain control of his faculties; it was the evidence of his uncontrolled muscles that may have carried to the eyes of the Judge.

Thaw took the stand after Clifford W. Hartridge, his one time counsel, and Mrs. Susie Merrill, the keeper of the convenient apartment houses, had added further weight to the testimony Jerome had previously adduced regarding dog whips and girls and cash payments.

That testimony was not pleasing or beneficial to Thaw's case; the rattle of it was with him when he was called to the stand to resume the hard task of undergoing the cross-examination that Jerome had set for him on the day before.

The minute that Thaw took the stand Jerome hurled at him the same bald question that had caused him difficulty on the stand yesterday. "Were you or were you not crazy when you shot White?" was the question.

The witness shifted in his chair, his right hand fluttering to his lips and back again. He spoke in a low voice with none of the easy confidence that had characterized his sallies of yesterday. The muscles in his cheeks just below the eyes twitched and his toes beat a rapid tattoo on the floor. Jerome, with eyes narrowed, watched and waited.

"I was not crazy—that is, I was not medically insane," said Thaw's answer after a full minute's delay. Then he repeated what he had adopted as his role the day before, saying that the attack who had examined him had assured him that such was the case. Dr. Lamb, Dr. Baker and Dr. Jacoby were those whom he cited as authorities.

"Didn't Dr. White and Gregory, Pilgrim and Jelliffe swear on the stand in the second trial that you were crazy when you shot White?" came the next question in Jerome's rapid-fire attack. "I think that those gentlemen testified that I was suffering from a mental derangement which prevented me from knowing the nature and quality of the act I committed" was Thaw's hesitating answer. As he spoke he looked nervously from his own counsel's face to the implacable visage of Jerome. The man seemed to be straining for a support beyond his reach.

More questions Jerome asked him along the same lines as those covered yesterday as to wherein his opinion of his own sanity differed from those of the experts who had testified for him in his trial for murder, what was his present belief as to his sanity at the time of the shooting of White and at the present time. Thaw answered mechanically at first and as if by rote; then gradually he began to get a grip on himself. Jerome unwittingly gave him a good chance by asking him to look over a sheaf of written papers and identify them as his own. Craftily, like a trained fighter sparing for wind, Thaw took plenty of time to examine the papers, and during those moments his nervousness passed away and confidence crept into his eyes. At the end he was the same man that had handled repartee and retort with his interrogator yesterday.

"You were being tried for murder that second time and your defence was that you were insane at the time of the shooting?" Jerome was inquiring when Thaw interrupted him impatiently.

"No such thing," said he. "My defence was all that the law would allow me."

"But," persisted the District Attorney, "you understand that when you appeared before Justice Morchauer in Poughkeepsie last June upon a writ similar to that which is being heard now the Justice adjudged you insane."

"I understand no such thing. I understand that the Justice dismissed the writ; which to my mind meant that there was a burden of doubt which he cast against me; that's all."

"But," persisted the District Attorney, "you understand that when you